

How Advertisements.

Small Advertisements to be County Town—R. Boyd, Jr.
 Form for Sale—Jonathan Bear.
 Merchant Traveler—W. S. Finch.
 A Wagon Maker Wanted—
 Northern Railway of Canada—J. E. Grant.
 For Sale or to Let—R. Bigley.
 Toronto Charge—B. W. Wilson.
 Found—Robert Robinson.
 Nephew—James Burns.
 Acknowledgment—C. E. Hildge.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving North.
 Express Train do, 8.40 a.m.
 Mail Train do, 8.55 p.m.
 Moving South.
 Mail Train do, 8.10 a.m.
 Express Train do, 8.55 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES, of the Traveling Agency, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, November 23, 1890.

General Summary.

63—W. B. Wilton Junction, Iowa.—Paper cent as directed. Subscribers in the United States are charged \$2 per annum, as we have one cent postage to pay on every number.

63—Our thanks are due to Mr. Wm. Wallis, farmer, Whitechurch, for a number of excellent Cabbages left at this office and also to Mr. J. W. Collins, Whitechurch, for a number of fine Pumpkins.

63—Two or three pieces of poetry—original and collected—have been received during the week. We shall give them in turn. Parties furnishing collected articles should always send the author, whose name is known.

63—We understand the next Division Court in Newmarket takes place on the 7th of January, 1891—the day for holding Municipal Elections. It is to be hoped a representation of the matter will be made to the Judge, in order that the day may be altered to one better suited to the convenience of all concerned.

63—The Municipal Council meets on Monday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock. The question of granting a salary increase, and also the report of the Chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee, will be "on the carpet," whether anything else of importance will be brought up for consideration, we are not advised.

63—At this season of the year when most laboring men and mechanics go to work at 7 o'clock in the morning, would it not be well for the Council to order the Town Bell Ringer to change the time of ringing—the same as in the City of Bay, for instance, during the next three months to ring at 7 a.m.

63—A public meeting is called for next Wednesday, at the Court House, Newmarket, for the purpose of forming the Beaver Fire Insurance Association in accordance with the Statute. No doubt speeches will be made with regard to the utility of Fire Associations in general. The farming community, as well as our mercantile men, should attend. See Advertisement.

63—The opening lecture for the season, in connection with the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered this evening, in the U. S. R. Room, by the Rev. Dr. LILLIE, of Toronto. We learn the lectures were to have commenced last Friday evening, but owing to the indisposition of the President, Rev. Mr. THOS. BAKER, he was unable to deliver the inaugural address.

63—Hon. Mr. VANDERBILT stated at the St. Thomas Dinner, that the Crown Lands Office had served out of the pioneers on Government lands, during the present year, the sum of \$1,200,000 of arrearages—double the amount collected last year. The poor settlers had to choose between suffering this winter, or losing their lands and improvements, and they appear to have chosen the former.

63—We regret to learn that a man named SULLIVAN, lately in the employ of the Northern R.R., was run over by the passenger train on Friday last, some distance above Barrie, and horribly cut and mangled to pieces. It is said he was intoxicated—a bottle being found near where the accident occurred. His remains were brought to Newmarket, and interred on Sunday last in the Roman Catholic burying ground. Having been married about a year, he leaves a wife to lament his untimely end.

63—The election for the County of Lambton, occasioned by the Hon. M. Cameron retiring so as to be elected for the Upper House, has resulted in the return of Mr. HENRY MACKENZIE by a majority of 421 over the Municipal candidate, a Mr. DOBSON. Sir ALLAN McNAB, his beaten opponent, Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Western Division, for the Upper House, by a majority of 24; but it is said his return will be petitioned against, as enough bad votes were polled for him in the town of Chatham alone to unseat the gallant Knight of Dunblain.

63—People are complaining of the number of dogs prowling about the streets and yards of the village. If the Council would pass a By-Law allowing the destruction of such animals, when found on other people's property besides the owner, the inhabitants would soon rid themselves of the nuisance. On this point an exchange says:—"The most profitable use nine-tenths of all the dogs in this country could be applied to, is to mix about five dogs with a barrel of lime, and ten cart loads of manure, as a compost heap. A barrel of wood shavings may be added to help the decomposition of the bones. We believe that a dressing of this compost, applied to garden plots, would greatly enhance the production of the soil." The proof is in the testing. Let anyone differing in opinion on this matter, test it for them selves, and they will be satisfied of the genuineness of the receipt.

Municipal Matters.

As a correspondent has it, the time is fast approaching when the people of Newmarket, in common with other municipalities, will be asked an account of the stewardship of their municipal officers. But as we have hinted last week in regard to the letter referred to, we fear the writer was a little partial in not giving the rate-payers the most enlightening glimpse of the most earnings of officers and the most expenses of the municipality.

son. There is, for instance, the question about the land for road in front of Mr. Councilman Wallis' property, opposite the Christian Church. Last year, Dr. Hunter got deeds from all the parties affected, from the residence of Mr. Boulton, to Mill Street; and the incoming Council for 1890 were to have got the matter all straightened, and those unsightly steps either removed, or less diminutive ones erected in their place. Has this been done?

Mr. Wallis was elected to supply the vacancy caused by the non-qualifying of Mr. R. Hunter. Previous to his election, however, his most intimate friends asserted, that if he was allowed to enter the Council, the difficulty between Mr. Wallis and the village would be set at rest—the deed would be given, and the legal action threatened would be quashed. Has this been attended to? Or, rather, has not Mr. Wallis qualified to be a Councillor in the face of the statute in that case made and provided? A certain number of property-holders were induced to sign off their right, at the instance of the Reeve, by request of the Council last year, on the understanding that all the parties interested on the block, would do so. Has the arrangement been carried out in good faith? Why has not Mr. Wallis completed the transfer? And why has the Reeve and his colleagues left the matter in abeyance? Are the people to be duped, in order to allow interested parties to gain place and power from motives of self-interest? The public have a right to demand the settlement of the difficulties at once. With Mr. Wallis, as a neighbor, or as a citizen, we have no fault to find, believing him to be honest in his intentions, and straightforward in his manner of doing business; and for him we entertain the highest personal respect. But as a public man we fear he is too easily affected by a plausible story, and to ready to give way to the judgment or opinions of others. With regard to one or two of the facts in our correspondent's letter, we beg to correct an error into which he has probably unintentionally fallen. In the first Council, Mr. Sutherland coincided with, instead of opposed, the views entertained by Mr. Bache, and sought to have the park lots reduced to an equitable proportion; but was overruled by the other three. And again, his firmness, along with Mr. Davison, disposed of the reserve moneys in accordance with the will of the rate-payers. His vote, too, assisted by Mr. Wallis, and we think Mr. Bache, gave us the six feet walk from Mill Street to the Depot. Let us look at both sides of the question.

With regard to the assessment, we perfectly coincide with the views entertained by our correspondent in the principle laid down; and very much regret the assessors heretofore appointed, as well as the present and previous Council, have been unable to see the matter in the same light.

But while we have to find fault with Dr. Hunter for the reason above stated, and we must also include his colleagues, for they are alike responsible, we can but commend him for his endeavors to secure equal justice to all, in the matter of Assessment. When it was found necessary to make a general revision of the roll, in order to have anything like an equalization, he voted and argued for the principle laid down by our correspondent—with this exception: he was opposed to reducing the assessment on the owners of building lots, and others, where their reduction would only have the effect of disqualifying them as voters. The public generally will understand this, as most rate-payers are now aware that all persons rated below two dollars are brought up to that standard by the Act of Parliament. In this, he will be largely sustained by the laborers and mechanics of the village. Want of funds, on account of the excess expenditure last year, has prevented him, as Chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee, as well as the Council as a whole, from making any marked improvement, and has rather had the tendency to place him to disadvantage. For all these things, we are willing to make reasonable allowance.

Mr. Smith, too, should get credit for his opposition to the expenditure of large sums of money by Road and Bridge Committees, without the authority of Council—and also, for opposing the undertaking of liabilities, to be met by succeeding Councils. The precedent of last year's transactions was a bad one—and the principle laid down altogether an unsafe one; and his opposition no doubt led to the development of facts that would not otherwise have transpired; but his views with regard to the assessment we consider unwarranted—and calculated to foster class legislation.

One of the greatest hindrances to the successful and harmonious working of the present Council has been jealousy! and our leading men, it would appear, have sought to make themselves popular with the people, by treacherous character, and misrepresenting the actions and motives of their colleagues. Now, so long as this feeling is engendered, just so long will the best interests of the village suffer. And why? Because of the want of unanimity—a want of unity of purpose and action. Say a public hall is wanted—a pleasure-ground—a cemetery—water tanks—town bell—gravel roads—or whatever you please, unless a oneness of sentiment—a unity of feeling, prevails in a small community like Newmarket, the most momentous question of public interest will be vetoed, and the progress and prosperity of the place impeded.

These are our views upon matters and things in general, and we put it to the electors—shall we remain in this position? Or shall we crawl out of this narrow sectionalism and jealousy? Not a member of the present Council but believes he is acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents; and it is because of the backwardness of the people to express their sentiments—

cept in some back-handed way—that has led them to pursue the course now condensed. Let us act like freemen, who know our rights and value the franchise placed in our hands. Let us tell our public servants what we require, and then if they fail to carry out the well understood views of the people, let us independently select others to fill their places without favor or affection.

So far as we are concerned, no matter how highly we may personally esteem them, we shall oppose, publicly and privately, the election of any man to a seat at the Council Board for 1891, not pledged to deal out even-handed justice to the rate-payers in the equalization of the Assessment. This appears to us to stand out foremost among the public questions of interest, to be decided at the approaching Municipal contest. What will be the result?

John A.'s Dinner.

"Murder will out," is an old saying—and the reason why certain localities are feasting the Hon. Attorney General West, is fast being developed. Light is beginning to dawn upon the country's vision, and JOHN A.'s popularity, hinges upon a swivel. It has lately transpired that the grand secret spring actuating the promoters of the Attorney General's demonstrations, is monetary relief, at the expense of the people. Brantford, London, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Peterborough, Cobourg, and other places, are largely in arrears to the Government, and these dinners are being gotten up on the "conciliation principle." "One hand may be made to wash the other," the Government want relief for the Grand Trunk—the above Municipalities want relief from the Government. Every body knows the result: it is the same old song over again—"Scratch me and I'll scratch you," but the Province will have to "pay the piper." We clip the following from a leading article in the *Globe* of Tuesday last, which furnishes the key to these demonstrations:

An inspection of the public accounts tells very plainly where John A. & Co. can get a good dinner on the conciliation principle. For instance, he has dined at—
 Brantford, which owes the Municipal Fund, to 31st December, 1889 \$510,241 45,579
 St. Thomas, heavily in debt for
 Hamilton, guaranteeing under a load of debt almost insupportable.
 He is offered dinners at—
 Toronto, —care not so desperate as some others, but would accept relief.
 Cobourg, —owes Municipal Loan 721,149
 Peterboro, — 116,465
 Guelph, — 80,103

Public School Meeting.

A public meeting of the rate-payers was convened at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the salary of the principal teacher in our District School from \$520 to \$600.

The Reeve, D. Sutherland, Esq., was called to the chair and Mr. E. Jackson requested to act as Secretary.

Quite a goodly number of the rate-payers were present; but the feeling was pretty general in favor of retaining Mr. Alexander at the advanced salary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Dr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. THOS. NIXON, and—

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Alexander has, during the time he has been in the employment of this Municipality, faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties as Teacher of our Common School; and that his removal from amongst us would be detrimental to the moral, social and educational interests of our village. Carried.

Moved by Mr. R. Cooke, seconded by Dr. T. Pyne, and—

Resolved—That the Trustees be instructed to raise the Principal Teacher's salary to \$600. Carried.

The adoption of the first resolution, by a meeting consisting principally of our leading men, by an unanimous vote, bespeaks in unmistakable language the high appreciation and esteem in which Mr. Alexander is held in this community; and we sincerely hope and trust, his future labors amongst us will be crowned with the same measure of success that has heretofore attended his efforts. Although there was a difference of opinion regarding the propriety of giving the principal teacher in our Common School a salary of \$600, not a person, we believe, present at the meeting, but was willing to bear testimony to his ability and qualifications as a teacher, and his gentlemanly deportment and usefulness, as a member of society.

Public Dinners to the Attorney General West.

The Attorney-General West, Hon. J. A. McDONALD, was entertained by his friends to the number about 250 at Brantford on the 9th inst. The affair seems to have passed off quite as well as the Ministerialists anticipated; but it is conceded on all sides, that the demonstration was much inferior to the one given Hon. Mr. BROWN at Galt. Mr. McDONALD has also been entertained at St. Thomas and London; but from the requisition recently presented to the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, signed by over 2000 electors from London and its vicinity, it is clear that Ministerialism is fast losing ground in the last mentioned locality.

The speeches delivered by the Attorney General on these various occasions are so near one and the same thing, that the organs have not deemed it necessary to give reports of the proceedings except on the first occasion, from which we learn he commenced by adverting to the various objections and charges brought against the Ministry, and then endeavored to rid himself of the responsibility attendant upon the Orange difficulty. He exceedingly regrets the occurrence of the troubles at Kingston and Belleville; but throws the onus upon the Duke of Newcastle. He was not prepared to say whether the Orangemen acted wisely or unwisely; but admitted they had the right, according to our laws, to do as they thought proper. He then went on to tell them of the many good things the Administration had done since the first Coalition had been formed—applauded the great financial scheme of his colleague Mr. GALT, for the consolidation of the public debt—took to himself a great deal of credit for the manner in which the Reserve Question had been settled, and warned his hearers

against adopting the views promulgated by the Toronto Convention. He concluded by giving a vivid description of what this Canada would become when the Lower Province should be made a manufacturing district, and Upper Canada supplying her with provisions. On the Grand Trunk and other important questions, he spoke so unmeaningly and in such a round-about manner, that it is really difficult to properly understand the future policy of the Government. With regard to the Grand Trunk, there is to be a Commission of Enquiry—the men selected we believe are competent for the task—but JOHN A. takes good care not to tell his Brantford admirers what instructions these Commissioners have received. Besides, if the Government hold to the views advanced by their organ at Toronto, that the Province is not bound by any obligation, to protect the English Stock-Brokers, why do they assume the task of instituting an enquiry into other people's affairs? What right has the Administration to saddle upon the people of this country the expenses attendant upon a Commission of Enquiry? The fact is, the Grand Trunk of the past, will be the Grand Trunk of the future, to carry off all our surplus revenues and continue to increase the enormous burdens already hanging over the country. Perhaps Mr. Galt wants another trip to the English money market with the view to consummate another consolidating scheme—thereby hastening national bankruptcy.

Firemen's Supper.

The Newmarket Firemen, along with a number of their friends enjoyed a very pleasant time, on Tuesday evening last, at a supper, given at the Railroad Hotel. Oysters, Turkey, Geese, Ducks and all the delicacies, were supplied in abundance; and after the removal of the cloth, toasts were given and responded to, and songs, glees and melodies sung, until the "vee hours" arrived. Captain Allen occupied the chair, and among those present not members of the corps, we observed the Village Councillors except Mr. Wallis; also Drs. Bentley and Pyne, N. A. Gamble, Esq., and others. The object was purely a social one, and right heartily was the party enjoyed. Aside from the tendency of a few to indulge a little too freely in "potent libations," these social entertainments are calculated to do good, far by being brought into contact with our fellow-citizens "old prejudices" gets hard rubbings, and kinder feelings are engendered. Mrs. Forsyth well deserved the tribute of praise accorded her, for the handsome manner in which she provided on the above occasion.

Correspondence.

We wish to distinctly understand that we are not to be held responsible for the contents of our correspondents.

Municipal Affairs.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Continued from our last.

But I will pass to other instances of injustice in the assessment. Mr. Bogart lets his store to the firm of Bogart, Padfield & Co., at £100 a year, and he should be assessed at £200, instead of which he is assessed only at £101. Mr. McMaster pays \$100 rent, and is assessed at \$100, instead of \$200; whereas, Mr. Bentley, who lives just across the street, and pays the same rent, is assessed at \$135. Mr. R. Bradie is taxed on property that he would be glad to sell at \$2,000, at \$1,000, with the highest possible rate. Mr. C. E. Evington, on his lot which pays \$100 rent, and which is really only worth \$1,000, pays \$72—making the total rent \$144; while Mr. D. Sutherland's mill, which is worth, at the lowest estimate, 16,000, is rated at \$8,600, and taxed on \$1,000, being about one-fourth its value. Again, the land known as Sutherland's Farm, on Water-street, worth \$2,000, and consequently should be taxed at \$1,000, appears on the assessment roll at \$300. I might go on, Mr. Editor, with illustrations to show the injustice which has for years past been done by our Village Fathers, by having one rule for the poor man and another for the rich; making the man of small means pay more than his share of the taxes, and the wealthy less; but the above will be sufficient to show the election of the name of the wrong inflicted.

I wish, Sir, it was possible to acquit Mr. Sutherland of the charge of unfairness in the assessment. But unfortunately, the proof of the contrary is of too positive a character. Two gentlemen in the Council took a decided stand against these acts, and when the assessment roll was under revision, pointed out to both Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland that they were taxed greatly below their neighbors, and called upon them to raise their taxes to the proper level. But Mr. Sutherland, with illustrations to show the injustice which has for years past been done by our Village Fathers, by having one rule for the poor man and another for the rich; making the man of small means pay more than his share of the taxes, and the wealthy less; but the above will be sufficient to show the election of the name of the wrong inflicted.

A Word in Season.
 NEWMARKET, Nov. 22, 1890.
 To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—I clip the enclosed from one of my papers, and thinking it peculiarly applicable to this village, forward it for publication.

Yours truly,
 B.

"BETTER AT NIGHT."—The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in such a way as to do the most ruinous, dangerous, and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedy and surely marks their course downward. They acquire under cover of the night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and coarse language, obscene practices, evil customs, and a lawless and riotous behavior. Indeed, it is in the streets, after nightfall, that the boys generally acquire the education and the capacity for becoming ruddy, disolute, criminal men—Patience, be so late to bed! Will you keep your children at home tonight, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?

In connection with the above, if parents and guardians would induce these same young men to become interested in our Mechanics' Institute—lead them to have recourse to our excellent library, &c., a marked improvement would soon be observable.—ED. ERA.]

Aurora Matters.

To the Editor of the New Era.

SIR—Your editorial in last week's *Era* on progression and improvement leads me to the scribbling of a few thoughts on the same subject, on what we are doing here in Aurora. Your readers are no doubt aware that latterly, through the conduct of certain individuals, elevated to a position they are utterly incapable of filling, have almost immortalized themselves by the superhuman efforts they have made to try everybody and everything. Talk about improvement: why our new Justices here can find a man five dollars right in the middle of the street, with the new books they have got lately—least they operated upon a man, but gave him back his money until they should see whether the new fountain was legal or not.

According to its value; and that each inhabitant of the village should bear his just share of its burdens in proportion to the value of his property. Those who are opposed to this principle are opposed to right, and have some personal interest to be gained by it.

To guard against this misunderstanding, let us suppose that a person of \$2,000, to invest in a lot in the erection of a house. He becomes at once a benefit to the village. He would be assessed for \$1,000, or half the value of the property. Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland each invest \$2,000 in land in the heart of the village; they should be taxed an equal sum, or \$1,000. But instead of that, they are assessed only \$400, and hold \$600 without paying a cent for it. Which of these, think you, is the best citizen? Clearly the first; for independently of paying his full amount of taxes, he both consumes and produces in proportion to his capital.

I will make another illustration. Part of Jared Irvine's farm is a mile from the centre of the village, while Eli Gorman's is about half that distance from the people. Now, if the village and Jared Irvine's farm should be divided into lots, and rated at the price of lots in the heart of the village; but they do say, that if Jared Irvine's farm is worth \$100 an acre, it should be rated at \$50; and that Eli Gorman's farm, being nearer the centre of business, is worth—say \$120, should be rated at \$60. And they say, further, that Mr. Smith's 10 acres, and Mr. D. Sutherland's 10 acres, in the heart of the village, are worth from \$200 to \$400 an acre, and should, by the same rule, be rated at \$150 to \$200, according to situation and actual value. Is not this fair and equitable?

I know, Mr. Editor, that it is useless to appeal to these men to act justly in this matter. They may give their word, but what is it worth? Did they not pledge themselves at the last election, and then violate their pledge? Is there one man in the village who would not say that they will act more fairly in the future? If so, let me point him to their refusal to raise their assessment to the standard of their neighbors when they were called upon to do so? And to the disgraceful quibbles they used on that occasion, viz.: that they "could not now be compelled by law." Men who are only made honest by the pressure of the law, are hard members of society, and the sooner the people get rid of them the better it will be for the interest of the village, and the credit of the community. The electors will find no difficulty in selecting in so large and intelligent a village as Newmarket—good men to serve them in the Council—men who would set no personal interest to induce them to wrong their fellow citizen.

Yours,
 VOX POPULI.

P.S.—I sign myself Vox Populi, because I believe I do express the voice of the people; and the voice of the people is the Vox Dei, above which there is no higher power.

Children's Joys.

SHAWNEE, Oct. 25, 1890.

May Union-street rejoice and sing,
 And every child on earth bring
 On every Sabbath day.
 May all the world together join,
 In prayer, prayer and prayer,
 And let the souls improve their time,
 And sloughs and mud their ways,
 May young and old right well agree,
 "Thou parent and the child;
 It is a blessed thing to see
 The angry growing mild.

The Lord will gather in his arms,
 And as his name alone;
 And save his little ones from harm,
 For in his increasing store.

With sweetened crumbs upon the board,
 When friends in union meet,
 For such the mothers do afford,
 And blessings do impart.

Oh! parents pray for heavenly care,
 To teach and lead the young;
 With patience all their failings bear,
 And use a loving tongue.

Keep from deception and from fraud,
 Let justice be your theme;
 And teach the young, the fear of God,
 And keep their conscience clean.

Be of a wise, forgiving mind,
 And teach the children love;
 That you with God may favor find,
 And blessings from above.

Children, to honour and to love,
 And parents will obey;
 That you may make a goodly end,
 And bless the present day.

Oh! see the blessings on the bond,
 And children will obey;
 What untold blessings will be found,
 When you're assembled there.

DAVID WILLSON.

[The foregoing is an Address by the author, to the Union Street, East Gwillimburgh, Sabbath School, and was read at the recent party.—ED.]

A Word in Season.

NEWARK, Nov. 22, 1890.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—I clip the enclosed from one of my papers, and thinking it peculiarly applicable to this village, forward it for publication.

Yours truly,
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"BETTER AT NIGHT."—The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in such a way as to do the most ruinous, dangerous, and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedy and surely marks their course downward. They acquire under cover of the night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and coarse language, obscene practices, evil customs, and a lawless and riotous behavior. Indeed, it is in the streets, after nightfall, that the boys generally acquire the education and the capacity for becoming ruddy, disolute, criminal men—Patience, be so late to bed! Will you keep your children at home tonight, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?

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